

in the matter and recommending the levy of a seigniorage of eight annas per cart of green fuel to be removed from the annual coupes of the district as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

No. I. C. 3855-7—Ft. 27-23-14, DATED 5TH DECEMBER 1924.

The lowest rate in force in other districts is ten annas and Government are therefore pleased to direct that this rate of seigniorage be levied on each cart load of green fuel removed from the annual coupes of the State Forests in the Hassan District.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
*Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.*

Honorary Organizers of Co-operative Societies.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 6863-64—C. S. 29-23-2, dated 1st March 1924, sanctioning the proposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for the appointment of Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Societies in areas where such organisers are required.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1157—C. S., dated 3rd September 1924 from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, recommending the appointment of certain gentlemen as Honorary Organisers.

No. I. C. 3888-9—C. S. 5-24-7, DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1924.

Government are pleased to appoint the marginally noted gentlemen as Honorary

Mr. S. Narayana Rao, Retired Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore,
Bangalore District.

„ A. Ananthiah, Pleader, Shimoga, Shimoga District.

„ S. Venkatesiah, Advocate, Hassan, Hassan District.

„ K. Ramakrishna Iyer, Pleader, Kolar, Kolar District.

Organisers of Co-operative
Societies for the Districts
noted against each.

2. The following items of work may be entrusted to them:—

- (1) Organization of special types of societies by enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of influential gentlemen.
- (2) Inspection of societies and giving proper guidance to the managing committees of societies whenever they go out on tour.
- (3) Propaganda work to popularise and extend the movement.
- (4) Investigation of loan applications in special cases wherever it requires the presence of a higher officer than an Inspector of Co-operative Societies.
- (5) Liquidation Work.

3. They will draw for journeys on duty, travelling allowance at the following rates:—

Double second class railway fare, daily allowance of Rs. 4 and mileage of 6 annas subject to the provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
*Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.*

Trade of Mysore.

ORDER No. I. C. 3900-14—Stcs. 25-24-1, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1924.

From an examination of figures relating to the import and the export trade of Mysore, Government have reason to think that the State's trade conditions are not altogether satisfactory. Omitting gold which is exported largely under special

conditions, the following figures show the value of exports and imports since the year 1914-15:—

Year	Exports 1	Imports 2	Excess of 2 over 1 difference
1914-15	4,30,76,294	7,20,42,143	2,89,65,849
1915-16	5,70,85,885	7,55,03,410	1,84,17,525
1916-17	7,01,18,484	9,10,67,615	2,09,49,131
1917-18	7,56,22,397	9,86,03,006	2,29,80,609
1918-19	9,10,40,183	12,54,09,094	3,43,68,911
1919-20	10,79,74,534	13,37,76,896	2,59,02,362
1920-21	8,45,62,163	13,44,06,871	4,98,44,708
1921-22	9,87,35,300	14,57,37,623	4,70,02,323
1922-23	9,62,76,210	14,05,67,584	4,42,91,374

It will be seen from the statement that while both exports and imports are increasing, the value of the articles imported is exceeding at a far greater rate than that of the articles exported and that the excess amounts on the average to about three crores of rupees. The average for the past three years is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. It is possible that these figures are to some extent vitiated by internal and external errors but the allowance which should be made for these errors is a matter which requires further examination.

Government also note that large quantities of valuable raw material like hides and skins, leather, cotton, silk are being imported, corresponding finished products being exported in return. In respect of such commodities as grain, pulse and other food products, the quantity imported has increased enormously of recent years, while the agricultural resources of the State are far from being fully developed or utilised.

From the foregoing brief review, it is clear that this important question requires careful investigation with a view to determine the measures necessary to improve the Trade Conditions of the State. The problems involved in these measures are of a highly technical and complicated character and Government consider that the entire question has to be carefully examined by economic and industrial experts before further action is taken.

The problems that appear to the Government to require investigation may be stated as follows:—

I. *Correct Maintenance of Trade Statistics.*

A. A survey of export and import statistics, so far as available from 1880 onwards, with a view to determine.—

- (a) general trends;
- (b) periodical fluctuations and crises (if any);
- (c) cycles in agricultural production.

B. Measures necessary for a survey of the economic condition of the people, with special reference to productive capacity, standard of living, and agricultural indebtedness.

2. *Development of the State's agricultural resources, especially with reference to Food production and Commercial crops.*

A. The question of Dharmagolas or storage; of crops and fodder, the old-time protection against the uncertainty of the monsoon.

B. The question of our agriculturists utilising their available surplus labour by resort to dry cultivation, horticulture, cottage industries (including spinning and weaving); etc.

3. *Development of Industries connected with cotton and silk manufacture, building materials, oils, leather goods and minerals.*

A. Measures necessary for a fresh industrial survey of the State;

B. Measures needed for starting new cottage industries, with a list of such industries for different localities.

4. *Measures required to prevent unproductive imports and exports.*

A. List of articles which are being produced, or can be produced in the State on a commercial basis, to meet the existing (or proximate) demand;

B. List of manufactured commodities imported from outside, for which raw materials are available in the State;

C. List of imported commodities, for which raw materials are exported from the State;

D. Utilisation of waste products, or of bye-products of existing industries, in the State;

E. Co-operative production and co-operative distribution (including sale and purchase), measures for starting them, in reference to agriculture in Mysore.

5. *Sufficiency or insufficiency of banking facilities.*

A. The question of land Mortgage Banks and Industrial Banks.

6. *Nature and extent of State aid for the development of trade in the State.*

A. The question of Cartels and Associations of producers and consumers for starting new industries, and a list of industries for which cartels are feasible;

B. List of industries for which State aid in some or other is desirable at the present stage;

C. Industrial Bureau and Exhibitions.

Many of these questions have been already discussed at length in the Economic Conference as well as in the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Boards. Government, however, desire to refer the main question together with the special problems indicated above, to the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Boards in so far as they are within their scope, for their consideration and suggestions before further action is taken in the matter of obtaining expert advice on the technical aspects of the case. The Departments of Agriculture and Industries and Commerce will be requested to afford the Boards all the facilities required by them in formulating their recommendations for the orders of Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Rules under Large Landed Estates Scheme.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated 1st December 1914, sanctioning the Scheme of Large Landed Estates and laying down rules for their grant.

2. Government Order No. R. 4855-63—L. R. 17-21-21, dated the 17th March 1922, directing that darkhasts under the ordinary rules for lands selected for disposal as Large Landed Estates should not be rejected, but disposed of on merits.

3. Representative Assembly Subject No. 31 of October 1922, suggesting certain changes in the rules for the disposal of applications for Large Landed Estates.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 2672—22-23, dated the 6th March 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner, furnishing his opinion in the matter.

5. Correspondence ending with Memo No. C. Per. Hc. 44-2, dated the 13th May 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a copy of his review on the disposal of applications for lands under the Large Landed Estates Scheme during the half-year ending 31st December 1923, together with a consolidated statement

ORDER NO. R. 3506-14—L. R. 261-22-16, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1924.

In Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated the 1st December 1914, Government sanctioned a Scheme for the creation of Large Landed Estates, and issued rules relating to the grant of lands for such estates. The Scheme has been working for nearly 9½ years. It is seen from the progress report for the half-year ending 31st December 1923, that from the commencement of the Scheme up to the end of December 1923, 2,781 blocks were notified for disposal, that 395 applications were received and that only 24 of them were sanctioned. Of the remaining applications, 285 were rejected and 86 are reported to be pending. The number of applications received during the half-year ending December 1923 was 89, of which only 3 were disposed of. It is evident that the working of the Scheme has not at all been satisfactory and that the progress